



Energy Efficiency Profile : Slovenia

October 2008

Energy Efficiency Trends

Overview

Over the period 2000- 2006 the energy efficiency index for the whole economy (ODEX) decreased, indicating an energy efficiency improvement of 8%. The improvement of energy efficiency was reached in all sectors.

Industry

The improvement of energy efficiency in industry was about 10% in 2006 compared to 2000. The energy efficiency in chemicals and paper increased in the first period 2000-2004 and then decreased for 10% and 5% in comparison to 2000. The worse energy efficiency was in non metallic industry.

Households

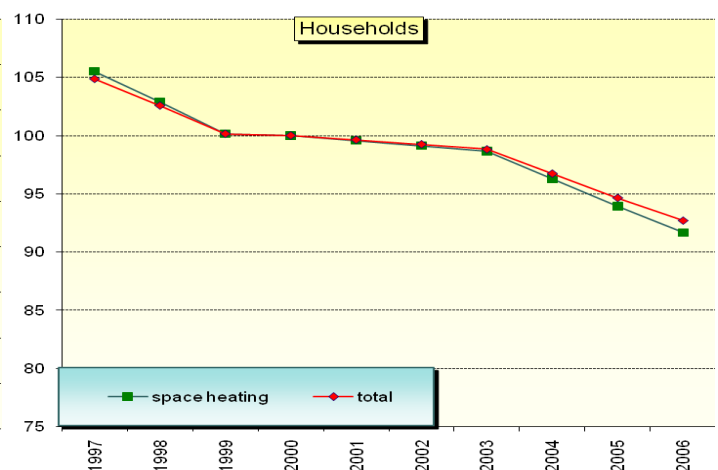
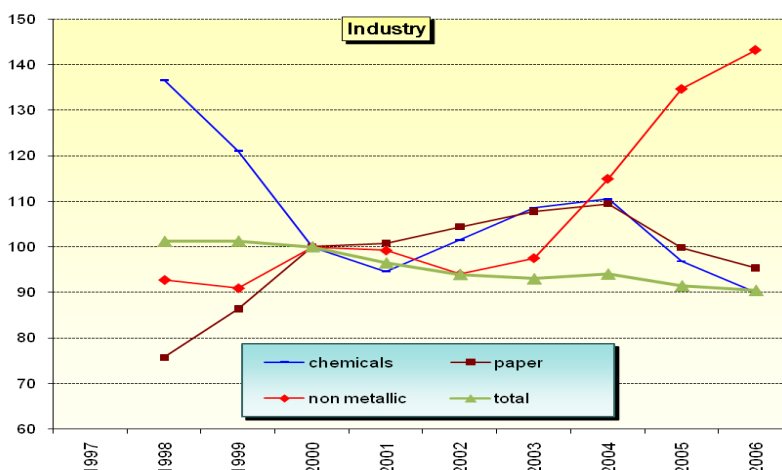
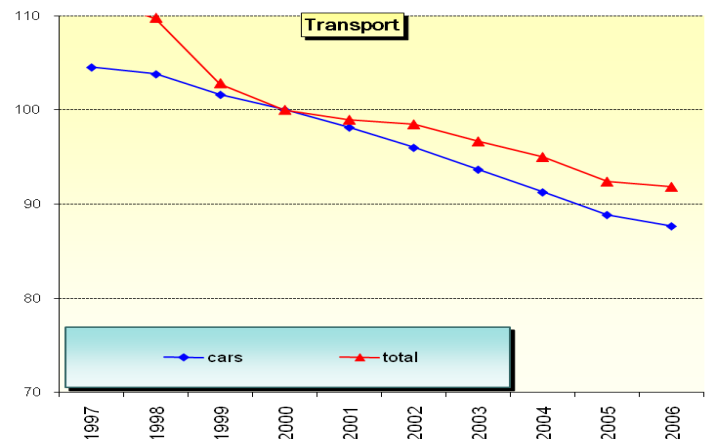
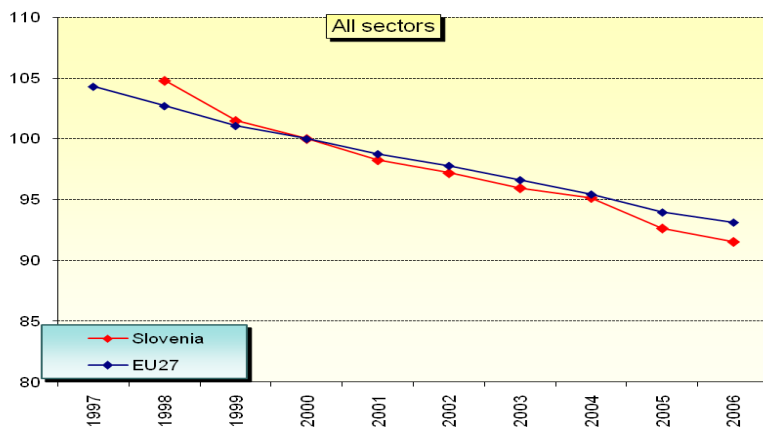
The energy efficiency improved over the observed period as a result of the implementation of energy efficiency measures and new regulations on buildings insulation. The activity on the energy efficiency in households was very intense in order to improve the energy performance of buildings: improvement of insulation (wall, roof and windows) and more efficient heating

systems. But the reason behind smaller improvement in energy efficiency overall lays mainly in the high standard of living and change in lifestyle (more household appliances and larger dwellings).

Transport

The improvement of energy efficiency in the transport sector was about 8% in 2006 in comparison to 2000. The energy consumption in transport is still increasing since 1991, but the high consumption between 1994 and 1998 is a result of sale of fuels to consumers from neighbouring countries, due to low prices of fuels in Slovenia. The improvements in consumption of specific cars related to the penetration of new, more efficient cars, was offset by the diffusion of larger cars and the decrease in the number of passengers using public transportation.

Energy efficiency index , base 100 = 2000



Energy Efficiency Policy Measures

Institutions and programmes

The principle tasks of the Agency for Efficient Use of Energy (AURE) (established in 2002) and the Department of Efficient Energy Use and Use of Renewable Energy Sources (from 2005) within the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MOP-AURE) are the implementation of national programs for energy efficiency in industry, buildings and transport, in the field of cogeneration and energy use in local communities. The Ecological fund (Eco-fund) is a public financial institution intended for the promotion of environmental investments in Slovenia. Its primary activity is providing favourable loans for investments in energy efficiency measures (EEM) and other ecological projects. Eco-fund supports (subsidises) feasibility studies and preparation of documentation for projects on energy efficiency, utilization of RES and CHP. Targets of the Slovenian National Energy Program (adopted in 2004) are to improve the energy efficiency by 2010 in comparison to 2004; in industry and service sectors for 10%, in buildings for 10%, in public sector for 15% and in transport for 10%, and to double the share of electricity production in CHP. The target of the adopted "National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for the Period 2008-2016" is to achieve cumulative savings of at least 9% or at least 4,261 GWh.

Industry

The implementation of different energy efficiency action programs since 1991 was one of the priorities of AURE: energy audits; feasibility studies; energy consulting for larger companies; providing information; and demonstration of projects. MOP-AURE organises for major energy consumers in industry various promotional programs, provides information, energy consultations and yearly award for the best energy efficiency projects. The MOP-AURE also subsidises energy audits and feasibility studies for investments in energy efficiency measures and RES. The Eco-fund supports the EEM through loans with

favourable interest rates. The reduction of energy consumption also became one of the priorities of management in industry in order to reduce the payment of CO₂ tax.

Households, Services

The implemented energy efficiency programs in households and service sectors are focused on the improvement of building performance by subsidies, information, education, consulting, feasibility studies and elaboration of municipal energy plans. The regulations on the heat protection and energy efficiency use in buildings are in force since 2002, and for the energy labelling of household appliances since 2001. There are also two decrees, first on the required energy efficiency of hot water boilers on liquid and gas fuels, and second on the requirements for energy efficiency of household refrigerators and freezers.

Transport

The rapid increase of the energy consumption in transport presents a big challenge for Slovenia. Most measures implemented are related to the reduction of gas emissions: control of exhaust gas composition and engine adjustment in motor vehicles (2003), the rules on informing consumers of fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions of motor vehicles (2003), promotion of biofuel and discharging biofuel of excise and other taxes. The government is also working on reducing the energy consumption through excise duties on motor fuels

Energy prices and taxes

The Excise Law defines the excise duty for fuels, especially motor fuels and discharges the bio-fuels of excise. The fuel price in Slovenia is lower than in other EU countries. The CO₂ tax is in force from 1999.

Selected Energy Efficiency Measures

Sectors	Title of measures	Since	Energy GWh	CO ₂ kt CO ₂
Industry	Energy audits subsidies in industry	1991		
Industry	Voluntary agreement on reducing of CO ₂ emissions	1997		
Households	Energy consulting office network - ENSVET	1993		
Households	Rules on thermal insulation and efficient energy use in buildings	2002	15%/a	
Households	Stimulation of the investments in energy efficiency measures in households	1996		
Transport	Promotion of sustainable freight transport	2008	294	79
Service	Energy audits subsidies in service sector	2003		
Horizontal	Eco-fund: subsidies and soft loans for energy efficiency investments and utilization of renewable energy sources	2000		
Horizontal	Resolution of the National Energy Program	2004		

Source: MURE data base

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